possess. The estimate may be correct, but it is soything but flattering.

Fernando Wood suggests the necessity of an "iron rule" for this city, and modestly proposes to play the part of the iron ruler. For our own part, we prefer to try the republican system a while longer. But should Fernando by any possibility succeed, we should be sure to have, if not an "iron rule " at least a rule of brass.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859. A telegraph from General Twiggs to the War Department, representing Brownsville burned, and one hundred American citizens murdered, is not credited here, but is believed to be a magnified

geiteration of first reports through second channels. The Post-Office Department desires it understood that Mr. Dickie was removed from the Buffalo Post-Office for a violation of the Sub-Treasury act.

The new excitement at Harper's Ferry was occasioned mainly by unfounded apprehensions. The whole proceedings there are calculated to provoke more discontent than Brown's foray could, if it had succeeded. The sense of danger expressed by the strong, has armed the weak with courage.

Mr. Ward's ratification of the Chinese Treaty is received, as was expected. Naval and other dispatches agree that he was cordially welcomed and hospitably treated.

The impression is now entertained that Mr. Meigs will be superseded in the Superintendency of the Aqueduct, on the ground that he has had unusual service already, and there are others equalfy entitled to place.

The Indian Bureau will recommend the Reservations to be sub-divided among the heads of families, so as to create a system of individual proprietors, for the encouragement of industry and morals, and abandoning the tribal mode of aggregating maintenance and responsibility. There is confidence felt that this will work advantageously. Reports from officers on the frontiers, and others, agree in the epinion that the Indians are diminishing in number, and the belief is entertained that in fifteen or twenty years no considerable force will be required for the interior.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Government to-day ordered 2,050 pounds of gunpowder and a large number of Minie balls and howfixer shells from the Washington Arsenal to Harper's

Ferry.

The Post-Office Department authorizes the statement that Mr. Dickey, the late Postmaster of Buffalo, was not removed on political grounds, there being no charges of that character against him, but that the cance of his removal was inattention to the requirements of the Sub-Treasury act.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey Parties have all been received, and made up in Professor Bache's office. Among the operations these interesting facts are worthy of note.

Bache's office. Among the operations these interesting facts are worthy of note.

The primary triangulation of the Eastern Coast has been extended by the Superintendent's party, during the past season, to the boundary between Maine and Now-Bronswick. The closing results have been looked for with much interest by Professor Bache, who has conducted, personally, the work of the triangulation from Massachuseits to the Eastern boundary. This part of the triangulation is the work of fifteen years, the Summer seasons only being favorable for field operations on that part of the coast.

the Summer seasons only being tavorable for field operations on that part of the coast.

From the Massachusetts base, near Boston, which was measured in 1844 by Mr. Blunt, and which is nearly eleven miles long, to the base of verification on Epping Plains, the distance through the triangulation is 350 miles. The sides connecting these two base lines oversees 45 in largel. From the Fire Island beauty. Epping Finals, the dieds connecting these two base lines average 45 in length. From the Fire Island base, on the south side of Long Island, measured by Mr. Hassler, through the triangulation to the Massachusetts base, the distance is 170 miles. The Epping base of verification is in round numbers five and a half miles

The interest in the closing operations has been to see how the length of the Epping base, as computed from the mean of these two bases through the triangulation would compare with the length ascertained by actual would compare with the length accertainted by actions measurement in 1857. The results are almost identical, the difference being only about one-fifth of an isch. This is not the result of chance, but of the scientific methods, the care and the skill with which the work has been performed.

The primary triangulation thus furnishes a great number of air-line distances with remarkable accuracy.

Mobile papers of Wednesday have been received here.

During a severe gale in Mobile Bay on Tuesday

Lamestown became a perfect

iast, the steamship Jamestown became a perfect wreck, and the ships Curling, City of Mobile, Lafay-ette, and other vessels, were damaged.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 18, 1859—8 p. m. The R. M. Steamship Canada, fourteen days from Liverpool, and overdue, has not yet arrived. The weather is rather clear.

From the Rio Grande. CORTINAS SAID TO HAVE LAID BROWNSVILLE IN ASHES AND KILLED 180 AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859. The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Twiggs, dated San Antonio, 12th inst., saying that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that Cortinas had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that Cortinus, with 800 men, was marching toward the Nueces River. Full credence is not given to the re-

Public Buildings in Canada.

The contract for the erection of the Parliamentary Buildings and Departmental Buildings, in the City of Ottawa, has been awarded to Mr. McGreevy of fuebee, at the sum of \$518,000, which amount will be largely increased as the buildings approach completion.

The appropriation made originally was \$900,000, and this contract is lower than was anticipated.

FREEMANSEURG, Pa., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.
The Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Lehigh at this place. It will be completed in April

Marine Disaster.

Bostos, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The schooner Village Belle, Harvey, from Portland for New-York, with a cargo of plaster, went ashore yesterday on Chatham Bar: threw overboard her deck-load and got off last night, and proceeded.

The Fire at Griffin, Ga.

Aveuera, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

By the recent fire at Griffin, the Empire State Printing office, Masonic Lodge building, Phillips & Co's, dry goods stores, Cherry & Brothers' grocery store, Sherman & Co's., McWilliams & Roberts, Samuel McWilliams, and Farran & Reed's stores, and savoral McWilliams, and Farran & Reed's stores, and several law effices, were destroyed. Five hundred bales of cotton were burned. Insured in the Ætna office, of Hartford, and North American Company, for \$52,000. The total loss is unestimated.

Fire at Mohawk.

HERRIMER, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

This morning a fire broke out in the steam flouring mill of George Broomhall, in Mohawk, which was entirely destroyed, together with all his planing mill, saw mill, and malt-house, containing a large quantity of grain. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. Broomhall's loss is at least \$50,000, and there is no instruce. The seah and blind factory of there is no insurance. The sash and blind factory of J. P. Faulk was also entirely destroyed; loss, \$5,000. Several others suffered to some extent.

Fatal Affray.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Allen A. Hall, editor of The News, killed G. G.

Poindexter, editor of The Union and American, in a street renconter to-day. The origin of this shooting affray was an editorial quarrel.

THE PANIC AT HARPER'S FERRY. Destruction of a Stack of Wheat the Cause.

1,000 MEN IN ARMS.

POWDER AND MINNIE BALLS SENT ON

Not a Single Enemy to be Found. A CHIVALROUS COLONEL.

He Humbugs the Whole Country. VIRGINIANS ENRAGED AT HIM.

THEY FEEL HUMILIATED

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry messenger, sent to Charlestown last night, was detained outside of the town for over two hours and a half, by a guard, before they would allow him to pass; and was also detained till 4 o'clock

A very large fire occurred about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, although none was made. The particulars of the fire have not been ascertained, but we will hear further on the arrival of the Winchester

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859. Six companies of military are under arms and ready to start for Charlestown at a moment's warning. Non-

Washington, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859. Eighty-seven infantry Riflemen left Alexandria for Charlestown, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sixty men with four gons went by a special train on the Manasses Road, via Stransburg, and thence will march eighteen miles to Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859. The Harper's Ferry excitement last night was caused by the burning of a wheat-stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the general supposition being that Col. Davis had some information of approaching danger. The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and a message was sent by him to the Ferry, with a dispatch for Gov. Wise, calling for two companies of cavalry, this morning.

The fire was found to be the work of an unknown incendiary. No person could be found in the country on whom suspicion could rest. There are now thousand men under arms, and no enemy to be found to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon. Those by way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. Shult, with an armed posse, to Harper's Ferry to guard the bridge and the property at that

There is much dissatisfaction both here and at Charlestown at the precipitate action of Col. Davis in sending dispatches for troops, instead of sending out a posee to inquire into the cause of the fire. thing they have been made to appear ridiculous before

Terrible Railroad Accident.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED. CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859. A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had been taken from the bridge for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train of eighteen cars, filled with hogs, came along at high speed, and before it could be stopped the engine and thirteen cars plunged through the bridge into the river. A. J. Smith of Indianapolis, conductor, Green, a brakeman, and a drover named Newby, were killed. Several firemen were injured. The engineer jumped from the train and escaped. It is said that over five hundred hogs were killed. The engine, care, and bridge are piled up in one horrible wreck.

The America Ontward Bound. The R. M. Steamship America arrived at Halifan from Boston at two o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool shortly before noon.

The Yacht Wanderer Trial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859. Six witnesses have been examined in the Wandere slave case, but nothing new has been elected.

	VOTE OF THE STATE-[OFFICIAL].	
	CHEMUNG COUNTY. Democratic.	
	Republican. Democratic. Engineer—Story. 2,441 Richmond. Canal Com.—Chapin. 2,450 Skinner. Prison Insp.—Forrest. 2,431 Eiderkin.	2,410
	PSSEX COUNTY	
	Engineer—Story	1,518 1,517 1,517
	LEWIS COUNTY.	
	Sec. State—Leavenworth. 2,329 Jones. Engineer—Story. 2,347 Richmond. Canal Com.—Chapin. 2,157 Skinner. Prison Insp.—Forrest. 2,346 Elderkin.	2,113
	GENESEE CO.	
	GENESEE CO. Sec. State—Leavenworth. 2,309 Jones. Engineer—Story. 3,315 Richmond. Canal Com.—Chapin. 3,312 Skinner. Prison Insp.—Forrest. 3,309 Kidorkin.	25,41000
		STARTED.
	Sec. State—Leavenworth, 4,031 Jones. Engineer—Story	0,037
ı	Canal Com.—Chapin 4,044 Skinner	5,622

PERSONAL.

-We have seen a note from the Physician of the Utica Asylum, under date of the 16th, in which he says: "Gerrit Smith slept last night, and is to-day quite We look for his restoration with more and more

-Judge Parker, at the instance of Gov. Wise, has anded over Stephens, one of the Harper's Ferry couspirators, to Mr. Martin, United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. Unless, therefore, the prisoner, who is severely wounded, should die beforehand, the trial will take place before Judge Brockenbrough, in Staunton, in May next. The object of the transfer is, as is well known, to compel the attendance of certain parties at the North as witnesses. The trial will be without appeal; as, from the peculiar legislation affecting the jurisdiction of this Federal District, Judge Taney has decided that no Circuit Court for the United States can be held therein. Consequently all euch cases as this, in which otherwise an appeal would fie to a United States Circuit Court, must be final.

-A correspondent of The Richmond Enquirer intimates, with unmistakable precision, that the chivalry of Charlestown will not permit themselves to be cheated out of the luxury of seeing Cook hanged. He says: out of the luxury of seeing Cook hanged. It says:

"The commutation of his sentence, so fir from giving satisfac-tion to a majority, would not be endured at all. I say this in the perfect confidence that Jefferson County will never be put to the alternative of submitting to the withdrawal of Cook alive from her midst, or vindicating the majority of the law by its violation. her midet, or vindicating the majesty of the law by its violation. The people there do respect and pity Goe. Williard and his family in their disgrace and affliction; but they do not be love that the sentence of a mardener should be commuted on account of the re spectability of his connections, nor do they feel called upon either to reward our Northern friends or propitate our Northern enemies at such a cost. They recognize in Cook, not 'a light-haired, blue-syed boy,' the child of romance, but a matured and doubly-dyed plotter against their lives and institutions. No time between sentence and execution is too short for a cetain class of cickly sentimentalists to interpose their merciful offices between the law and its sanction; but such a sentimentality does not pervaded in under the community in Jefferson, any more than elsewhere in Virginia."

Lacer beer and "Old John Brown" brought a

-Lager beer and "Old John Brown" brought a German, one C. Hammerdigger, into trouble and coninement in Washington City a few nights ago. Vigiant Dogberries heard loud rhetoric in his shop at a late hour, and stopping to listen and looking in, they saw and heard a stout German in the act of addressing a party of blacks. The points of his discourse were Old Brown, the Harper's Ferry revolt, the rights of colored men, their duty to maintain them, &c. Expressing his love for the oppressed blacks, he said he

had been to Harper's Perry, and would go again when Brown is to be hung; and declared his ability to shoot as fast with three fingers as many men do with five (two of his fingers are useless). Justice Donn held him to ball in the sum of \$500.

STILL LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

An Extra from The Corpus Christi Ranchero office, of the 7th inst. has the following:

"Messrs. O'Conner and Ware, two of our citizens, and members of the bar, have just arrived from the rancho of Judge Love, and arousing us from our quiet slumbers, inform us that our city and surrounding rancho of Judge Love, and arousing us from our quiet slumbers, inform us that our city and surrounding country is in immainent danger from the outlaw Cortinas and his bands of armed Mexicans—pcons and pelados. They bring us the astounding news that the entire Mexican population on both sides of the Rio Grande are up in arms, advancing upon us, to murder every white inhabitant, and to reconquer our country as far as the Colorado River. They have this information upon the affidavits of Mesers. Thomas and White, two respectable citizens of Cameron county, who, with their families, had just miraculously escaped from the clutches of one of the Lieutenants of Cortinas, and taken refuge at the rancho of Judge Love.

Our mails closing and departing at 6 a. m., we were compelled to condense the affidavits, but we give every important point:

Win. D. Thomas and Nathaniel White, upon thei oaths, subscribed to and taken before John B. Davis, the County Clerk of San Patricio County, on the 6th inst., in presence of R. D. Love, Joseph O'Connor, J. A. E. Randelph and J. A. Ware, say that on Monday, the 3ist day of October last, at their rancho, about five miles this side of Arreyo Colorado (100 miles distant from Cotpus Christi), they were suddenly attacked by a force of more than 100 men, belonging to the Cortinas band, apparently led by one Pancho Trevinio and Henry Cline. They sacked and destroyed the rancho, drove off the stock, and carried away as prisoner one Juan Villereal. The order was to murder the deponents and their families, but all succeeded in making their escape through the surrounding done chapparal.

Under the command of one Pedro Villereal, a com-

Under the command of one Pedro Villereal, a con Under the command of one Pedro Villereal, a company of more than 100 men had crossed from Mexico to join Cortinas, and these, as well as the other Mexican forces, were carrying aloft the Mexican colors. Cortinas had 450 men in camp, and as many more on scouts throughout the country, to intercept all communications with the besieged in Brownsville, where were only about 50 reliable men under arms, but all of whom were worn out with fatigue. On the day of the attack on their rancho from 10 a. m. to sundown, affiants at intervals distinctly heard the firing camon in the direction of Brownsville. direction of Brownsville.

WILLIAM D. THOMAS, NATHANIEL WHITE. E. D. LOVE. IOSEPH O'CONNER, J. A. E. RANDOLPH, JAMES A. WARE, JOHN B. DAVIS, C. C. San Patricio County. Signed in presence of

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE POST-MASTER. POST-OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, ?

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

Chief Clerk Post-Office Department.

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that mail routes 8,607 and 8,595 are made impassable by the forces acting under the bandit Cortinas. This force

forces acting under the bandit Cortinas. This force commands the country around in every direction to within 400 yards of our city market.

Accompanying this, please find the affidavit of Mr. Ranures, mail carrier on route 8,605; also letters and envelopes, and post-bills the same, and in the same condition as they came to this office on the 25th ultimo, except that the letters have been delivered, and the envelopes retained as they came broken, and one letter from R. G. City, which was not broken, and was delivered. The bag was cut and mended. I send you the bag.

The mails on route 8,606, due on the 28th and 31st The mails on route 8,595, due on the 23th and 31st ult., and on route 8,595, due on the 27th and 30th ult., have not arrived at this office. We are reliably informed that the mails on both these trips and both these routes for the last trip are in the possession of Certinas, and that he has the carriers prisoners.

The mail on route 8,605 is brought and carried on the right bank of the river to its mouth, and it has until now succeeded in passing through unmolested. No letters are now mailed to go by routes 8,606 to 8,595.

All the carriers are prisoners. Any attempt to send a mail by either route would certainly fail; and on the 3lst ult, and lst inst, no mails were dispatched by either route. They are regarded by me as closed for the present, and I accordingly engaged no substitute

carriers.

Cortinas is in camp, about half a league from here, with an uncertain number of men, but he is known to have several hundred. At least twice in every twentyhave several hundred. At least twice in every twentyfour hours, and frequently oftener, his scouts fire random shots into town. Scouts of over fifty have been
counted from one house-top, and his men are in sight
most of the day, bevering about us. They have taken
all the stock for miles around to the other side of the
river; have robbed nearly every rancho, and certainly
every American, within a range of thirty miles; and
they now command the country without dispute up to
within 460 yards of our market.

The parts of the town best built are barricaded, and
into that the families are all brought. Every man is

Into that the families are all brought. Every man is compelled to stand guard or patrol each night. The apprehension and vigilance of the sathorities may be judged from the fact that, after being in the ranks ten indged from the fact that, after being in the ranks ten nights out of twelve, I last night remained in my office to distribute the New-Orleans mail, which was brought over from Matamoros about sunset, and before 9 o'clock I was arrested and sent to the guardhouse for absence from duty, and remained there under guard until midnight, when the enemy's shots gave us apprehension of a general attack, and I was released and placed in the ranks. Every night men are detailed to bring out delinquents, and they open the doors of citizens by force, when necessary, and bring them into the ranks; and Sir, the necessity of this course is so obvious that there is scarce a murmur at the hardship. Every citizen of standing sustains this proceeding, though it has been applied to our first citizens.

zens.

This is emphatically a war of races and a war of extermination. "Death to Americans!" is the cry, and and no quarter is expected by prisoners. It is the cry in the streets of Matsmoros, and it goes unrebuked. The band have been largely reenforced lately from both sides of the river. In one band, ninety convicts escaped from the prisons of Victoria, Mexico, and lained Cortinus.

both sides of the river. In one band, minety convicts escaped from the prisons of Victoria, Mexico, and joined Cortinas.

The sympathy of the Mexican people and the active participation of the low classes against us is not doubted by any one; and these facts cause us apprehension lest they may come, as they can, a hundred to our one to plunder the town, in which case all the population, save the Mexican, would be exterminated.

We have held out thirty-six days without assistance. It is a matter of anxious inquiry how much longer we can endure the seige, and in what time the robbers will be so armed as to venture upon our defenses.

I make these statements in full, that every material fact may be placed at your disposal.

I make these statements in fail, that every material fact may be placed at your disposal.

The Acting Postmaster at Rudyville has just arrived; he escaped with his life only. The neighborhood of Rudyville is robbed. He tells me that nearly every mail from here up for the last three weeks has been cut open, and many letters taken. The rails have been greatly delayed, and in one case the whole mail, every package, was taken out, the bag sent on, and the packages broken open, every letter unscaled, and, after being soaked in water, were sent by the next

mail up.

Private expresses to Rio Grande City, on the right bank of the river, carry letters for merchants at \$30 per letter postage. This has been doing for a month.

1 remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S.—I send a paper giving an account to the 23th ult., since which time the Victoria convicts have been desired a strainly to have joined Cortinas. They

ascertained certainly to have joined Cortinas. They number about 90. Other parties are coming in to join him constantly.

ESCAPE OF FOUR CONVICTS FROM SING SING PRISON. -Yesterday afternoon, General-Superintendent Pilsbury received a telegraphic dispatch from the Warden Sing Sing Prison, stating that during the previous night four convicts had escaped from confinement and were at large. The fugitives are as follows:

— Gordon, colored, 22 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches in hight, face pitted with small-pox, small head,

and large ears.

— Knick, colored, 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches n hight, large nose, scar on forehead, and also under

left eye.

Thos. Doyle, English, 28 years of age, 51 feet high, light brown hair, gray eyes, full, round face, small

light brown har, gray eyes, run, round nec, scar on inside corner of right eye. Wm. Mahoney, Irish, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair, prominent forehead, round face. They were all convicted of robbery. As it was eapposed that the fugitives would make their way directly to the city; the Police were accordingly notified, but up to a late hour last night the whereabouts of the cecaped convicts had not been ascertained. The manner in which Gorden and his companions effected their es cape did not transpire.

D. Appleton & Co. have leased their building for \$10,000 per annum, from the 1st of July next, to two mercantile houses.

JOHN BROWN'S INVASION

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859. COLONEL J. LUCIUS DAVIS. When Governor Wise was first informed of the

Harper's Ferry invasion, he came tearing down from Richmond in hissing baste to see about it. Having ooked well and earnestly, he set himself briskly work to regulate things. His initial step was to le loose the dogs of war. Martial law was proclaimed in Jefferson County. Bounties, amounting to a dollar and a half a day, were held out invitingly before the eyes of the people. Volunteer companies were organized. An attempt was made at cavalry, but the Gover nor's order to collect together all the available equin resources of the neighborhood resulting in seven steeds, some uncertain as to knees, and all deficient is the matter of caparison, this was given over. Foot tico s, however, were numerously provided, and all found ready to risk their united lives in holding in captivity the two wounded white men and the pair of blacks that were to be intrusted to them. What Governor Wise wanted then was a mind-a loyal, brave and dauntless mind-a mind cultivated in arts of war, to give proper impulse and direction to the eager heart which patriotism and a dollar and a half a day had caused to cluster around the banner of their State. On reflection, it occurred to the Governor that the mind be wanted was Col. J. Lusius Davis's mind. For Col. Davis is no common map. As has been written down of a more ancient, but not a worthier person of authority, he is a wise fellow; and what is more, an officer; and what is more, a householder, (possibly a slaveholder); and what is more, as pretty a piece o flesh as any is in Virginia; and one that knows the law, go to; and a rich fellow enough, go to; and a fellow that has had losses; and one that hath, no doubt, any number of gowns, and everything handsome about n. Clearly, Col. Davis was the man. He had been educated at West Point, and had served in the army. One of his losses was that of his commission, in conse quence of proclivities toward dueling. That Gov Wise should repose confidence in him was the natural consequence of the assistance he afforded to Mr. O. Jennings Wise in a recent affair of honor. Honor, especially the honor of the State of Virginia, concerning which be never ceases to diffuse himself rhetorically, is his proudest boast. So he was sent for, and he came. He was wanted, and he didn't go back to his wigwam. The military management of Charlestown was put into his hands. He at once organized a thorough complete system. The energy he displayed threw the Charlestown people into admiring wonder. The streets echoed with such warmth of approval that, had be been an ordinary man, the Colonel could never have got through blushing at the praise of his own loveliness. The newspapers took up the theme, and showered paragraphs like this, from The Independent

Democrat:

Col. J. Lucius Davis, of Richmond, has been here sluce yesterday week, acting under the orders of Gov. Wise, in placing the chizen solidary in a state of armed defense. We understand Col. D. has been very energetic in the discharge of his duties as an officer, and has so arranged the military declares of the county as to make a foreign invasion as impossibility. The Col., by his gracious and social qualities, has rendered himself quite a favorite

gracious and social qualities was in a little interview which occurred between him and a reporter of The New-York Herald, who had witten letters decogntory. in the Colonel's opinion, to the honor of the State of Virginia. The accusation was, that he had described the roll of the diurnal drum as "asthmatic"—an insult of such enormous proportions that immediate measures must be taken to obtain redress. The Colonel put it very fiercely to the reporter, who was for a long while puzzled to know what it was all about. After much tribulation, light broke upon him, and he seemed inclined to laugh; but the sterness of the Colonel checked his rising frivolity, and he preserved a sobriety compatible with the honor of the State of Virginia. But the Colonel was very wrath. For himself, he said, he could afford to overlook it, but the soldiers had become incensed to such a degree that if the apologies were not offered, he would not answer for the consequences. The reporter demurred. "Do you know who I am, Sir ?" asked Col. Davis, and then immediately vouchsafing the supposed desirable information "I am a gentleman, Sir," said he, "who has very recently been a second in an affair between two dis 'tinguished citizens of Virginia." Whether the re porter was overwhelmed by this announcement or not I cannot judge; but be went so far as to say that certainly he intended no offence, with which the Colone appeared satisfied; although on taking leave, he said that a repetition of any such misbehavior as that which he had felt called upon to reprove would be visited by instant imprisonment, lest the honor of the State of Virginia should suffer.

Col. Davis is one of the most remarkable of the fire eating species. He is the in arnation of pompous dignity. His style is so stiff that you would think he had swallowed half the ramrods of his regiment before bidding it farewell. A musical New-York reader will understand his general appearance when I say that he resembles Dr. Guilmette when that gentleman is struggling to attain the low D in "The Creation." The Colonel is profuse in whiskers and mustache, and as for bair, I never saw so curious a capillary complication on any other man's head. He wears two long quenes of back hair, which are braided, and brough forward, and tied in a bowknot over his forehead.

The effect is startling. But then everything about him is equally startling. He was rather a fearful object to meet for the first two weeks after the invasion. As there are no decent arms in the State of Virginia (a special complaint of the Colonel), he seized upon one of Brown's best rifles, appropriated it—by what right I do not know, but probably the same as that by which the marines carried off, the other day from Harper's Ferry, n pike apiece-and kept it always with him. It is true, he did not understand the weapon, and had to get it leaded for him, but that was nothing. He brought it with him to the hotel-table at which he break fated and dined. All day he bore it upon his shoulder, and I verily believe, all night he kept it by him. Some ill-natured persons would have it that the Colonel was himself a little afraid, and undertook to substantiate their statement to that effect, by relating how, on one night when he had received warnings of an approaching riot, he besought the landlord of the Carter House to let him have the two Pennsylanians, who captured Cook, in the same room with him until morning. But this, of course, is calumny. No one could look upon the Colonel's martial bearing, with his gun upon his shoulder, and his bayonet by his side,

and entertain a different thought.

About a fortnight ago, the Colonel laid aside the rifle. For a day or two he went about very little noticed, so, in order to reëngage public attention, he put his arm in an immense red sling. People conceived ideas of some terrible conflict with one of the sick prisoners, or something quite as heroic, and appealed to him, proffering sympathies. It appeared, however, that the nel had nothing better to show them than a chapped hand, at which everybody laughed, not in his immediate presence, of course—for that would have brought upon them incarceration for the honor of the State of Virginia-but in the safety of their sleeves.

The last exploit of Col. Davis was the getting away of Messrs. Hoyt and Jewett. Over this I think he re joiced greatly, but the delay in Mr. Sennott's departuse cut him up a good deal. I have not seen much of him since—we do not live at the same hotel—but I have no doubt he is still inventing plans for his own, and the town's security in the event of that attack he has all along been expecting, and endeavoring to explain to himself the mystery of those TRIBUNE "mili-"tary drawings," as he called them, which he accuses Mr. Jewett of making.

There is still comparative quiet in Charlestown. The street loungers diminish the force of their invectives against all the North, now that the obnoxious strangers have mostly disappeared. Yet their conversation offer few fresh points of attraction. Occasionally there are bar-room discussions as to the relative value

gation, for which you profess so much respect, has never proved any protection to citizens of the Free States who happened to have a black, brown, or yellow complexion; nor to any white citizen whom you even suspected of entertaining opinions opposite to your own, on a question of vast importance to the temporal welfare and moral example of our common country. This total disregard of constitutional obligation has been manifested not merely by the Lynch law of mobs in the Slave States, but by the Lynch law of mobs in the Slave States, but by the deliberate action of magistrates and legislators. What regard was paid to constitutional obligation in South Carolina, when Massachusetts sent the Hon. Mr. Hoar there as an envey, on a purely legal errand? Mr. Hedrick, Professor of Political Economy in the University of North Carolina, had a constitutional right to reside in that State. What regard was paid to that right, when he was driven from his home, merely for declaring that he considered Slavery an impolitic system, injurilow complexion; nor to any white citizen whom you that State. What regard was paid to that right, when he was driven from his home, merely for declaring that he considered Slavery an impolitic system, injuricus to the prosperity of States? What respect for constitutional rights was manifested by Alabama, when a bookselfer in Mobile was compelled to flee for his life, because he had, at the special request of some of the citizens, imported a few copies of a novel that everybody was curious to read? Your own citizen, Mr. Underwood, had a constitutional right to live in Virginia, and vote for whomsoever he pleased. What regard was paid to his rights, when he was driven from your State for declaring himself in favor of the election of Fremont? With these, and a multitude of other examples before your eyes, it would seem as if the less that was said about respect for constitutional obligation at the South, the better. Slavery is, in fact, an infringement of all law, and adheres to no law, save for its own purposes of oppression.

You accuse Capt. John Brown of "whetting knives of butchery for the mothers, sisters, "daughters, and babes" of Virginia; and you inform me of the well-known fact that he is "arraigned for "the crimes of murder, robbery, and treason." I will not here stop to explain why I believe that old hero to be no criminal, but a martyr to principles which he sought to advance by methods sanctioned by his own religious views, though not by mine. Allowing

sought to advance by methods sanctioned by his own religious views, though not by mine. Allowing that Capt. Brown did attempt a scheme in which

religious views, though not by mine. Allowing that Capt. Brown did attempt a scheme in which murder, robbery, and treason were, to his own consciousness, involved, I do not see how Gov. Wise can consistently arraign him for crimes he has himself commended. You have threatened to trample on the Constitution, and break the Union, if a majority of the legal voters in these Confederated States dared to elect a President unfavorable to the extension of Slavery. Is not such a declaration proof of premeditated treason? In the Spring of 1842, you made a speech in Congress, from which I copy the following:

"Once set before the people of the Great Valley the conquest of the rich Mexican Provinces, and you might as well attempt to stop the wind. This Government might send its troops, but they would run over them like a herd of Buffalo. Let the work once begin, and I do not know that this House would hold me very long. Give me five millions of dollars, and I would undertake to do it myself. Although I do not know how to set a single squadron in the field, I could find men to do it. Slavery should pour itself abroad without restraint, and find no limit but the Southern Ocean. The Camanches should no longer hold the richest mines of Mexico. Every golden image which had received the profanation of a false worship, should soon be melted down into good American eugles. I would cause as simple rold to cross the Ric del Norte as richest mines of Mexico. Every golden image which had received the profanation of a false worship, should soon be meited down into good American eagles. I would cause as much gold to cross the Rio del Norte as the mules of Mexico could carry; aye, and I would make better use of it, too, than any lazy, bigoted priest-hood under heaven."

When you thus boasted that you and your "booted loafers" would overrun the troops of the United States "like a herd of buffalo." If the Government sent them

"like a herd of buffalo," if the Government sent them to arrest your invasion of a neighboring nation, at pence with the United States, did you not pledge your-self to commit treason? Was it not by the murder of peace with the United States, did you not pledge yourself to commit treason? Was it not by the murder of
une Sending Mexicans that you expected to advance
those schemes of avarice and ambition? What humanity had you for Mexican "mothers and babes," whom
you proposed to make childless and fatherless? And
for what purpose was this wholesale massacre to take
place? Not to right the wrongs of any oppressed
class; not to sustain any great principles of justice, or
of freedom; but merely to enable "Slavery to pour
"itself forth without restraint."

Even if Captain Brown were as bad as you paint
him, I should suppose he must naturally remind you of

, I should suppose he must naturally ren words of Macbeth:

Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague the inventor: This even-landed justice Commends the ingredients of our poisoned challes To our own lips.

Commends the impredients of our poisoned chalico To our own lips."

If Captain Brown intended, as you say, to commit treason, robbery, and murder, I think I have shown that he could find ample authority for such proceedings in the public declarations of Gov. Wise. And if, as he himself declares, he merely intended to free the oppressed, where could he read a more foreble lesson than is furnished by the State Seal of Virginia! I looked at it thoughtfully before I opened your letter; and though it had always appeared to me very suggestive, it never seemed to me so much so as it now did in connection with Captain John Brown. A liberty-loving hero stands with his foot upon a prostrate despot; under his strong arm, manacles and chains lie broken; and the motto is "Sic Semper Tyranna", "Thus be it ever done to Tyrants." And this is the blazon of a State whose most profitable business is the internal Slave-Trade! In whose highways coffies of human chattels, chained and manacled, are frequently seen! And the Seal and the Coffies are both looked upon by other chartels, constantly exposed to the same fate! What if some Vezey, or Nat Turner, should be growing up among those apparently quiet spectators! It is no spirit of faunt or of exultation, that I ask this And the Seal and the Coffics are both looked upon by other chattels, constantly exposed to the same fate!

What if some Vezey, or Nat Turner, should be growing up among those apparently quiet spectators? It is in no spirit of taunt or of exultation, that I ask this question. I never think of it but with anxioty, sad ness, and sympathy. I know that a slaveholding community necessarily lives in the midst of gunpowder; and, in this age, sparks of free thought are flying in every direction. You cannot quench the fires of free thought and human sympathy by any process of canning or force; but there is a method by which you can effectually wet the gunpowder. England has already tried it, with safety and success. Would that you could be persuaded to set aside the prejudices of education, and candidity examine the actual working of that experiment! Virginia is so richly endowed by nature that Free Institutions alone are wanting to render her the most prosperous and powerful of the States.

In your letter you suggest that such a scheme as Captain Brown's is the natural result of the opinions with which I sympathize. Even if I thought this to be a correct statement, though I should deeply regret it, I could not draw the conclusion that humanity ought to be stifled and truth struck dumb, for fear that long-successful despotism might be endangered by their utterance. But the fact is, you mistake the source of that strange outbreak. No abolition arguments or denanciations, however carnestly, loudly, or hurshly proclaimed, would have produced that result. It was the legitimate consequence of the continual, and constantly-increasing aggressions of the Slave-Power. The Slave States, in their desperate efforts to sustain a had and dangerous institution, have encroached more and more upon the liberties of the Free States. Our inherent love of law and order, and our superstitions attachment to the Union, you have mistaken for cowardice; and rarely have you let slip any opportunity to add insult to aggression.

The manifested oppo

of the Northern and Southern human breefs, based upon recent experiences. I heard one hat night which reflected delightfully the Virginia vanity. They are not mech different from us," said a magite terial tocking old gentleman; "I suspect that all things up there are just about the same as in our society here. The peculiarity I most notice is in their speaking; but you know that such provincialisms of pronunciation are always to be found!" Think of a withered and deformed title Virginia village secting itself up as in a section of the sandard of speech, and disposing of the entire Northern mode as provincial.

The principal topic is The TRIBURE. Mr. Harding is greatly moved over it. The TRIBURE is never out of his head. It would be too much to expect that it could get into his heart. Now, to-day, he goes about with a copy in his hand, uttering execrations. He has a way of expressing profound contempt by ejecting saliva sloft, and catching it on his chin, which he practices with great success. His anger is percentail. Like Mr. Peckaniff's disease, at Mrs. Todgers's, it is chronic, chron-ic.

There are rumors, as yet undefined, of something stirring—a rehelilion or to—a little way out of town. Col. Davis is on the alert.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD'S REPLY TO GOV. WISE.

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LYDIA MARIA CHILD'S REPLY TO GOV. WISE.

In your civil but very diplomatic reply to my letter, you inform me that I have a constitutional right to visit Virginia, for peaceful purposes, in common with every citizen of the United States. I was perfectly well as a constitutional obligation in the Slave States, it is chronic, but you omit to mention, vizz that the Constitution has, in reality, been completely and systematically only extended, in form more or less what you omit to mention, vizz that the Constitution has, in reality, been completely and systematically only and the provided provide

Cabin, an eloquent autourst of meral initignation, whose echoes wakened the world to look upon their shame.

By fillibustering and fraud, they dismembered Mexico, and having thus obtained the soil of Texas, they accomplished it by a most open and pulpable violation of the Constitution, and by obtaining the votes of Senators on false pretenses.

Soon afterward, a Southern, Slave Administration edded to the powerful monarchy of Great Britain several hundred thousands of square miles, that must have been made into Free States, to which that same administration had declared that the United States had "an uncuestionable right;" and then they turged upon the weak republic of Mexico, and, in order to make more Slave States, wrested from her twice an many bundred thousands of square miles, to which we had not a shadow of right.

Notwithstanding all these extra efforts, they saw symptoms that the political power so long held with a time greater prosperity of Free States. Emboldened by continual success in aggression, they made use of the pretense of "Squatter Sovereignty" to break the league into which they had formerly enjoled the service representatives of our blinded people, by which all the territory of the United States south of the Freedom. Thus Kansas became the battle ground of the antagonistic elements in our Government. Rufflam hired by the Slavery, and all north of it to Freedom. Thus Kansas became the battle ground of the antagonistic elements in our Government. Rufflam hired by the Slavery and all north of it to Freedom. Thus Kansas became the battle ground of the antagonistic elements in our Government. Rufflam hired by the Slavery and all north of it to Freedom. Thus kansas became the battle ground of the antagonistic elements in our Government. Rufflam hired by the Slave Power were solat thich retmporarily, to do the voting and drive from the process. Names copied from the drive from the process. Names copied from the drive from the process. Sames copied from the drive from the process in agaresis to sta

them would rejoice to have the Slave States fulfill their oft-repeated threat of withdrawal from the Union. It has ceased to be a bugbear, for we begin to despair of being able, by any other process, to give the world the examble of a real republic. The moral sense of these States is outraged by being accomplices in smettaining an institution vicious in all its aspects; and it is now generally understood that we purchase our disgrace at great pecuniary expense. If you would only make the offer of a separation in serious earnest, you would hear the hearty respose of millions, "Go, gentlamed, and

"Stand not upon the order of your going.
But go at once!"
Yours, with all doe respect. L. MARIA CHILD. FIRES.

Last evening, at 74 o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick building, corner of Broadway and Fiftieth street, occupied on the first floor by Mr. Story, as a feed store, and Mr. Garrison as a livery stable, the upper part being occupied by Mr. Garrison as a dwelling. The fire originated, it is stated, in the feed store, and thence communicated with the upper floors. Several engine companies were promptly on the ground, although no alarm was given by the bells, and the firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mr. Story sustained about \$180 or \$200 damage by fire, and Mr. Garrison a similar amount by water. Captain Coulter, of Twenty-second Ward, was mainly instrumental in saving a trunk containing valuable papers, and Ollicer Beaver saved from destruction a gold watch and a quantity of jewelry. The horses in the stable were rescued before sustaining any injury. Mr. Garrison is insured for \$500 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

FIRE IN SECOND AYENES.

Last night a fire occurred in the large building Nos. 453 and 455 Second avenue, but being discovered at an early moment, it was extinguished with a few palls of water.

TAMMANY COUNTY CONVENTION .- The Tammany

County Convention met last evening, with the follow-ing efficers: Harry Howard, Chairman; G. H. E. Lynch and Wm. Fitzgerald, Socretaries.

The grand object of the sitting last evening was the nomination of a candidate for Governor of the Alms-House, which end was, after the usual formal proceed

Honse, which end was, after the usual formal proceedings, accomplished in the person of Thomas McKlroy, pending which, however, the double-headed Ninetcerth Ward delegation was admitted, and the claims argued respectively by Herrick and McSpedon, following which a vote was taken as to the choice, when the Herrick division was declared preminent by a vote of 78 to 24. The vote on the candidate for Alms-Heuse Governor stood as follows: McKlroy, 80; Lynch, 6; Condon, 6; Broderick, 8. On motion of Ald. Genet, McKlroy's nomination was made unanimous. A Committe of five was then appointed to wait upon that gentlemen to inform him of the election. Following which, a Cominform him of the election. Following which, a Committed of five was appointed to the Mayoralty Convention to apprise them of their appointment. The

MERTING OF CALIFORNIANS.—An adjourned meeting of Californians was held at the Hone House last. ing of Californians was held at the Hone House last, evening, J. J. Hoff, esq., President, and Mr. Gec. W. Douglass, Secretary. Resolutions, presented by John A. Godfrey, esq., were passed, enlogistic of Mr. Boderick in his public and private life, and it was determined to participate in the Broderick obsequice as Sunday next. Californians will meet at the Metcopolitan Hotel at noon on Suadsy for that purpose; it is probable that there will be a large California delegation in